The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Order Making Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief of all the Land Forces.

Consultation at the War Department.

DRAFTING NOW CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

A General Exchange of Prisoners to Take Place.

LOST CLOTHING TO BE REPLACED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11, 1862.

Ordered that Major-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief; and that he repair to this Capital as soon as he can with safety, to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CLOTHING FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 16, 1862:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick and wounded and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe during the existence of the present rebellion.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered that the Quartermaster's Department shall issue upon the requisition of the Medical officer in charge of any hospital or depôt of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing necessary to their health and comfort as may be requisite to replace that lost by them by the casualties of war; the necessity of the issue to be certified by the Surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the Medical Director or Medical Inspector of the station; such issues to be gratuitous, and not charged to the soldier.

The Quartermaster-General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

AN IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Gen. HALLECK occupied the morning in conference with the President and Secretary of War. Maj.-Gens. PORE and MCDOWELL were present a portion of the time. Several other Generals and high military functionaries were also in consultation with Gen. HALLECK to-day. The publication of the official order proclaiming Gen. HALLECK General-in-Chief is received with great satisfaction by all parties. The General immediately enters upon his duties.

DRAFTING NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles here. The impression being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was reasonably anticipated.

A GENERAL AND IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. DIX, acting for the United States, and Gen. HILL, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.

There is neither law nor regulation for the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant-General RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, had to-day an interview with the President and Secretary of War, touching the Proclamation of the Governor accepting troops for nine and twelve months. Gen. RUSSELL urges that under the order recruiting would be more successful in Pennsylvania than for the longer period. An order will be made to-morrow by Secretary STANTON on the subject.

REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

The reported intelligence from Warrenton, and the capture of two of our cavalry companies, given rise to some speculations on the position of affairs in that region. Gen. POPE leaves to-morrow or Friday for the field.

NORTH CAROLINA NOT INCLUDED.

The original manuscript of the Executive in regard to the order for the seizure and use of property in the rebel States, etc., does not include North Carolina.

JUDGES UNDER THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Ex-Senator UPHAM, of New-York, has been appointed Judge under the new Slave-trade Treaty, to represent this Government at Cape Good Hope. He received his commission to-day, and proceeds at once to the Cape.

GEN. MARCY.

Gen. MARCY has been reappointed a Brigadier-General, and left last evening with very important dispatches for Gen. MCCLELLAN.

A CAPTURE OF TEN DE SOTO.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer *De Soto* had captured the steamer *William Wise*, while the latter was trying to run the blockade of Sabine Pass. She was loaded with [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

[illegible], of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, [illegible] to the command of Washington [illegible]

[illegible] SENATOR.

[illegible] into the case of Brigade-Surgeon WHEATON [illegible] will be remembered, took seventeen [illegible] and wounded under his charge to that place from the White House, reports that they were so [illegible] without proper authority, and in direct violation of the Surgeon-General's order, and that they [illegible] in consequence, endured much suffering. The Surgeon-General on this report sent the report to Secretary STANTON, with a recommendation that Surgeon WHEATON be dismissed the service.

TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

[illegible] order, prohibiting, but as unnecessary [illegible] relating to the transfer of sick and wounded [illegible] deemed advisable by the Surgeon-General.

This, I have authority for saying, will not be done under any circumstances. The rule is, as stated in the TIMES of Monday, indivisible both in regard to furloughs, passes to the army and transfer of the sick.

THE RETIRING BOARD TO ASSEMBLE.

By direction of the President, the Board to retire disabled army officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of August last, will assemble at Washington on the 20th inst. The Board will consist of Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, U. S. A.; Col. H. E. CRANE, of the Ordnance Department; Lieut.-Col. H. BROWN, of the Second Artillery; Medical Inspector CHARLES and Surgeon L. A. EDWARDS. Maj. PARKER is appointed Receiver of the Board.

ARMY ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. CRAWFORD, is ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Surgeon HAMM, is assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. J. G. STEARNS, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, relieved from duty with the army of Virginia, has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding of a general Court-Martial recently convened at Fort Columbus, having been submitted to the Secretary of War, the following is his order thereon: "Lieut. W. F. MILLER, Seventh Infantry, is found guilty of neglect and violation of duty, deserving the serious censure of the Department."

STAMPING UNITED STATES NOTES.

The machinery erected in the Treasury Building is for the stamping, and not the printing, of United States Notes, as erroneously stated yesterday.

CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Commander DAHLGREN has entered upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Capt. HARWOOD, his predecessor, has succeeded to the command of the Washington Navy-yard.

THE FEMALE CONTRABANDS.

The female portion of the contrabands recently removed from Capital Hill to the late camp of the McClellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of this city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washerwomen in the hospitals.

OFFICERS SENT BACK TO THE ARMY.

A large number of officers from the army of the Potomac have been found idling about this city, and have been sent back to the Peninsula, and made to rejoin their regiments.

PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITAL PRISON.

There are now 145 prisoners confined in the old Capitol Prison, under direction of Provost-Marshal DENVER. They belong to almost every State in the South.

CONTRACTS FOR SMALL NOTES.

The Government contract for small notes has been awarded to the National Bank-Note Company.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of JOHN W. WALLACE, Additional Paymaster, is accepted by the War Department.

PREMIUM FOR RECRUITS.

According to an army order just published for volunteer recruits for old regiments, there will be paid a premium of three dollars, and for those entering new regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit or to the recruit, in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance to regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish. During the continuance of the existing war twenty-five dollars of the one hundred bounty, previously authorized by act of Congress, will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Pope.

All Disloyal Male Citizens Within His Lines to be Arrested.

Those Who Refuse to Take the Oath to be Sent South.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY FOR ARMY USES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, July 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law.

If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, shall be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

All communication with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities, and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing, or in carrying letters or messages in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States Army.

By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE RUGGLES, Colonel A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

THE WORK OF FORAGING COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

Major Gen. POPE has issued orders to the different Generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper County, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

From San Francisco.

OVER A MILLION IN TREASURE ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 21.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Gate*, carrying 230 passengers and $1,114,000 in treasure for New-York, and $370,000 for England.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 23.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed again at 2½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday afternoon.

The *Asia* has 53 passengers. She reports: Passed the English Channel on the 19th inst., ship *Emerald* [illegible] barks *Clyde*, *Dolus* and *Trenton*; on the 13th [illegible] vessels not stated, and on the 20th the steamer *Nestle*, bound East.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What is Thought of the Proposed Changes.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IMPROVED.

The Rebels Busy on the Other Side of the James River.

HARRISON, Wednesday, July 23.

The *American* this afternoon publishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, July 22.

Things are very dull here.

There is no thought of Gen. MCCLELLAN being superseded, although there is some talk in the Northern papers of it. Either Gen. MEADE or Gen. HALLECK will be Commander-in-Chief. When the President was here, Gen. MCCLELLAN recommended and urged such an appointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter.

There are several thousand men here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to the James River.

There is no movement whatever of troops.

The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river.

Rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when gunboats shell them out.

Many resignations of officers are being sent in, but none are granted except to those who are worthless.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Peaceful Camps and Undisturbed Lines—The Rebels on the Other Side of the James—Probability of a Movement Soon.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

It is painfully monotonous to have to commence with quiet still—still peaceful camps and undisturbed lines. But wearisome History compels it. It is evident enough that the enemy keeps at a respectful distance, meaning the greater portion of his troops close to the gates of Richmond. Our cavalry has ridden clear up to the Malvern Hills, eight miles to the north, and scarcely encountered a rebel picket, though there compelled to rein horse and plunge back to escape the fire of a battery placed upon the bluff. Across the river, and nearly opposite to us, there are better indications of the rebel presence than along our land flank. Perhaps five, perhaps eight thousand of them, cavalry, light artillery and infantry, are stationed in more or less fixed camps. Detachments from this force are doubtless the men who send musket balls and cannon shot among our passing shipping, enamored of the idea of blockading us during our residence in this pleasant Summer retreat. This rebel force keeps several miles back from the river bank—five miles, at least, and beyond the reach of the shell of gunboats. It is only straggling parties who come near enough below to interfere with our craft upon the stream.

The Signal Corps, from their towers upon the roof of the Harrison House, keep up a pretty incessant waving of flags during the day, and swinging lanterns at night, communicating with the gunboats, thickly strewn along the river, and sometimes with the opposite shore, with reconnoitering parties, who keep us advised of the condition and movements of the enemy in that quarter. As yet, he has exhibited little capacity of doing mischief.

It is, of course, possible any day for us to push forward our pickets on this side, and considerably advance the front of our position, but it would be now an idle movement, without there went with it a general and continuous advance of the army. We have now a stronghold which we feel able to hold against any opposition, a secure camping-ground, admirable as a base, for receiving reinforcements and supplies, and one from which, when once we are ready, we can easily push forward. When we do fight, I am convinced, that with the exception of such as may be served upon the gunboats, we are to use but little artillery, relying principally upon the musketry of our infantry. The country is peculiarly ill-adapted for the fire of artillery, whether the enemy or ourselves seek to employ it. It seems likely to be an infantry fight which shall bring us to the intrenchments that defend the rebel capital. *Meantime let us have our skeleton regiments plethoric with men—as many more new ones as the North in her patriotism may send.* Do not think from this that this army is to patiently await in these quiet camps the slow process of mustering in three hundred thousand volunteers, before it has marching orders, with rations for three days in knapsacks. *There cannot be any such delay.* Much more speedily must we make the dash that shall crush rebellion. To show you the spirit of the men here, it is only necessary to say that officers and men would to-day hail with cheers the order for an advance, even though they knew, as they must, that fierce battles would mark the progress of the journey. There is no impatience, but a prevalent, genuine desire for a forward movement, regulated by a regard for the plans of the Commanding General.

Meantime the army is washing itself, taking heavy pulls of sleep, cleaning guns, fitting up horses—terrible sufferers in the retreat—repairing and burnishing batteries and harness, doing active police duty, and in every way possible striving its best to make itself as good as new in look, as it is already better in fact, because veteran and thoroughly proved. Riding, to-day, along a large portion of the line, I was gratified to observe nearly everywhere the happy improvement in the various camps, in the matter of cleanliness. Offensive odors were exceptional, while clean camp streets, clean and well ordered tents, and clean troops were the rule. With the continuance of such care we promise to be a healthy army. But it certainly is not an army which at this particular period of its history furnishes anything very exciting for the letter of a correspondent.

F. P. C.

FROM PORT royal.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Arago—The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers Landed at Fortress Monroe.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDNER, Commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., via Fortress Monroe, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant United States Quartermaster General, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock last evening.

The *Arago* left Hilton Head, S. C., at 12 M., on the 18th, with the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 950 officers and men, in command of Col. THOS. WELSH, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 10 P. M., July 21, landed her mails, proceeded to Newport's News, disembarked her troops in an excellent state of health, and left again for Fortress Monroe at 2 P. M., July 22.

Among her passengers are: Lieut.-Col. W. A. OLMSTEAD, Second New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col SANDERS and Maj. WHITE, of Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry; Maj. PARSONS and Maj. MASON, Pennsylvania United States Army; Maj. RICHARD BUTT, of V. Engineers; Mrs. CARR, four children and servant, and Mrs. AIKEN, child and servant, of Florida; Mr. T. C. SEVERANCE, Collector of the port at Port Royal, and Mr. JOHN K. FRENCH, Agent of Adams Express Company.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, a Passenger.

FLOUR CHEAPER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

The United States transport steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WORDEN, arrived at this port, last night, from New-Orleans, consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS. She left New-Orleans on the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., and the Southwest Pass on the 17th, at 7 o'clock A. M. The *Fulton* brings on freight 161 hogsheads New-Orleans sugar. She also has on board the remains of Lieut. DR KAY, killed at Grand Gulf, and 400 sick and discharged soldiers from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. Private H. L. MILLER, Company I, Eighth New-Hampshire, died July 16; private DAVID SAWYER, Company K, Fourteenth Maine, died July 18; drummer EDWIN KILLOCK, died July 20, all buried at sea.

The following cabin passengers came by the *Fulton*:

Gen. George F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana; Col. T. W. CURTENIUS, James MCBRIDE, Mr. D. Maine, Capt. J. A. NELSON, bearer of dispatches to Washington, D. C.; T. R. DAVIS, Artist *Harper's Weekly*; W. H. PETERS, Mrs. D. CARLIN, Mrs. INARD, Lieut. COWAN and servant, Capt. Chas. GOULD, Lieut. R. F. BRIGGS and servant, R. KING, Mr. WHITNEY, Dr. T. R. CLEMENT, Lieut. C. F. APPLETON, Lieut. E. H. LAYFORD, Daniel HEAN, Mr. WATSON, Capt. S. G. GILBERT and servant, Lieut. WOODRUFF and servant, Lieut. PICKMAN and servant, J. C. VINNERS, Lieut. L. ALFORD, Lieut. H. STARK, Lieut. WALLIS, Lieut. R. C. MCAFEE, Mr. BATES, Lieut. S. B. HOBARD and servant, Lieut. Charles HADAWAY, Chaplain J. T. BROWN and servant, Lieut. C. J. HAYES, Mrs. ROLDEN, three children and servant, Capt. PALMER, Dr. MICHELL, Mrs. WESTERFIELD and four children, Sergt. O. S. A. SPRAGUE.

☞We are indebted to THOMAS MCMANUS, Esq., Purser of the *Fulton*, for special favors.

ITEMS FROM NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

THE PRICE OF BREAD DOWN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, July 14, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twenty Dollars ($20) per barrel, bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, the 14th inst., as follows, until further orders:

Twenty-eight ounces of Bread for.....20 cents.
Fourteen ounces of Bread for.....10 cents.
Seven ounces of Bread for.....5 cents.

Purchasers of Bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any Police Station, or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

The return of Capt. PORTER and his fleet of mortar-boats from Vicksburgh, yesterday, attracted no little attention on the part of the Sunday leisure people about the levee. The report by the fleet is that Vicksburgh has been badly damaged, and is entirely evacuated by the citizens.—*Picayune*, 15th.

ANOTHER BANK CASE.

Suit was brought before the Provost Court by the Union Bank *vs.* Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. They claim the amount loaned to the latter bank in current funds. The fat owing are the particulars of the case. BARNES counsel for plaintiff and Col. FIELD for defendant.

In May last, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank borrowed from the Union Bank the sum of $130,000, which was paid to the Teller of that Bank in Confederate Notes, on four several checks, as follows: One for $30,000, dated 5th May; one for $30,000, and another for $40,000, both dated 12th May, and the last for $40,000, dated 13th May—the understanding being that said sum was to be returned in Confederate Notes as soon as the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank could get them.

A few days after the last check was paid, the Teller went to the Union Bank, where he met Mr. PERRY, the President thereof. It was proposed to him to return $60,000 on account of the loan made. Mr. PERRY told the agent of the Mechanics' Bank that he would receive the $60,000 in Confederate notes; but at the same time he informed him that the balance, say $70,000, was to be paid in bank notes. The following day the Teller was surprised by being informed by Mr. ROBINSON, the President of the Mechanics' Bank, that Mr. PERRY declined receiving any Confederate notes in payment.

On the 26th of May the Teller went to the Union Bank and tendered in payment of said loan, say $130,000, in Confederate notes, which amount Mr. PERRY declined receiving—the portion of the notes offered in payment having been received from said Union Bank on the last check paid. After a full argument, Judge BELL reserved his decision.—*Delta*, 16th.

MONEY SENT HOME BY THE SOLDIERS.

It is gratifying to see the remembrance in which our soldiers in this division bear their families at home. As a result of the recent payment of the troops, the Adams Express Company, through their efficient agent, A. E. BLAIR, Esq., have sent to the North three hundred thousand dollars in small packages. This is in addition to the large amounts carried home by Maj. WHITEHALL, the allotment agent of the State of Maine, and by private hand. Who shall say that the Union soldier is improvident, or forgetful of those dependent on him?—*Delta*, 16th.

THE LATE LIEUT. DEKAY.

The remains of the late Lieut. GUSTUS C. DEKAY, borne on a caisson and escorted by a platoon of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Lieut. S. A. PRESCOTT, passed through our streets last evening, on their way to the steamer *Fulton*. That vessel sails this morning, and Mr. DEKAY'S body is to be taken to New-York, and thence to Newport for final interment.—*Delta*, 18th.

MONEY AND MARKET NEWS.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday Evening, July 15, 1862.

The rejection and mutilation of a large proportion of the tickets daily offered for redemption at the office of the Carrollton Railroad Company, and of the various omnibus lines, creates a very indignant feeling in the community, and, if not soon checked by the military authorities, can hardly fail to inflict severe losses upon many poor housekeepers and others who are the least able to bear them. It is really astounding that ticket counterfeited should ever have been suffered to circulate as the representatives of money, and it is perhaps not less singular that the parties who issue them should be permitted to arrogate to themselves the right to say which are genuine and which are spurious, when it is well-known that under the most flimsy pretexts large numbers are pronounced to belong to the latter class which were originally obtained from conductors on the several lines, and have heretofore passed current without even exciting suspicion. The city Press is almost unanimous in its denunciations of the policy recently adopted by the companies referred to, and we cannot persuade ourselves but measures will soon be taken to protect the interests of innocent parties, so far, at least, as to transfer the duties of adjudicat or in the matter to impartial and disinterested citizens.

No variation of any kind has transpired in financial movements since the date of our last review, and business still progresses in an exceedingly languid and apathetic manner in every department of the market. The banks grant all the renewals asked for by their regular customers, but outside capitalists manifest no disposition whatever to enlist into new engagements, and, in fact, the amount of desirable paper offering is too insignificant to admit of extensive negotiations. Some further small sales of Gold and Silver have been effected, at 120@125 ₱ cent. for the former, and 117@120 for the latter, while Exchange has been taken in driblets, at $1 90@$1 95 for Sterling, 4f.10@4f. for France, and 8@10 ₱ cent. premium for Sight Drafts on New-York, Boston, etc. Stocks and Bonds continue at a stand-still, and the movement in Uncurrent Bank Notes cannot be considered as much better than nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 16, 1862.

The market has exhibited no change of [illegible] since our last review. Sugar has continued in brisk demand at hardening prices, [illegible] to-day's procurement of about 4[illegible] hhds. on Saturday, at 4½c. for Barely Fair; 4¾c. for Fully Fair; and 5¼c.@5½c. for Fully Fair to Prime; 600 hhds. on Monday, at higher rates, Barely Fair, commanding 4c., Fully Fair [illegible]4½c., Prime to Choice 5¼c., and Clarified [illegible]5¾c.; and 1,500 hhds. Yesterday, at [illegible] Fair, 4¼c. for Good Fair, 4½c. for Fully Fair, 4¾c. for Prime, and 5¼c.@5½c. for strictly [illegible] This makes an aggregate for the [illegible] days of [illegible] hhds.

from the ports and from store, taken mostly for New-York. We hear that the freight from the Coast is 90 @95 ₱ hhd., and to New-York, $12. The receipts for the three days comprise 332 bbls. Exported, 2,077 bbls., including 2,027 to New-York. There is an abundant supply of Molasses, but little or no demand, and the only sale reported is 50 bbls. Yesterday, however, at 11c. The receipts for the three days embrace 112 bbls. Exported, 50 casks and 192 bbls. to New-York. Shipments of Molasses to the North are nearly made at this season of the year, but prices ruling very low, and there being little or no freight offering but Sugar, it is occasionally taken for ballast.... We hear of no further operations in Tobacco. The stock on the 1st instant comprised 13,604 hhds., including 6,140 awaiting shipment. There have been no receipts, and none expected.... Rice is selling in small lots at 3½. The receipts comprise 1,020 bbls. from Mobile to the Committee of Safety, and several hundred bbls. by sea from New-York.... The sales of Oats reported 500 sacks on Monday, at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel.... Good Northern Beans is quoting at $2 50 ₱ bbl.... We have heard of no sales of moment in other articles. Rates of Ocean Freight Exchange unchanged.

GEN. SHEPLEY left on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, for Mississippi City, on a visit to Gen. BUTLER.

THE RAIDS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN MISSOURI

Greenville, in Wayne County, Captured by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 23.

A merchant of Fredericktown has arrived here, and reports that a desperate fight had taken place at Greenville, Wayne County, Mo., between a band of guerrillas and two companies of the State militia at that place. The militia, under the command of Capt. LEEPER, were surprised by the guerrillas, who were under the command of a man named REEVES. The guerrillas made the attack at daylight very suddenly and fiercely, no pickets being out to apprise our men of their approach. Capt. LEEPER and forty-eight of his men are reported killed and a large number wounded. The rebel loss is not known. The rebels took possession of the town.

THE GUERRILLAS TO BE EXTERMINATED.

THE ENTIRE STATE MILITIA TO BE REORGANIZED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Gov. GAMBLE has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1862.

The existence of numerous bands of guerrillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the Government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that most stringent measures should be adopted to punish all such crime and destroy such bands.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, in command of the Missouri State militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders and defending peaceable citizens of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest the State.

Every able-bodied man able to bring arms and subject to military duty is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post and report for duty to the commanding officer.

Every man must bring whatever arms he can procure, and those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible.

All arms and ammunition of whatever kind not in the hands of the loyal militia will be taken possession of and seized, for the public benefit.

Six days after the date of this order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and be enrolled.

All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia in the State until further orders.

The commanding officer of the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men of this militia force as cannot be absent from their business without serious detriment, or such as are not needed for present service. Such leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the officer granting them.

The militia thus organized will be governed by the Articles of War and the army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of the officers of United States troops, or of the Missouri militia regularly mustered into the service, and may be assigned to their command.

FURTHER IMPORTANT REGULATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 23.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued an order forbidding the sale or transfer by dealers to individuals of arms or ammunition of any character, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment of the offender during the war.

All dealers, whether agents or owners, in this division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all the arms and ammunition on hand, stating the quantity, class and value of such inventory, to be filed at the office of the Provost-Marshal within three days, accompanied by affidavits that it is a full and correct statement, and that the values affixed are fair, and the usual charges for the same.

Should it become necessary to take possession of said arms and ammunition, for the use of the militia called into service to exterminate the guerrilla bands, such possession will be taken, and proper receipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms or ammunition from one point to another of this division, except by the loyal militia, is forbidden. Any person guilty of such removal will be held as an enemy to the State, and guilty of aiding the enemy.

The persons and property of all citizens are subordinate to the common weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience, and report to the nearest local Provost-Marshal or military commandant any violation of this order.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 23.

Yesterday morning trains from Nashville, northward, and Louisville, southward, met at Mitchellsville, and both returned, owing to the report that 1,000 rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tenn.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, sent 1,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there in the morning. Simultaneously one of our gunboats went up the river with a considerable force to protect the Union residents.

Gen. BOYLE also sent orders to Col. GARVIN, commanding at Henderson, to use rigorous measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH telegraphs from Stanford that he is still pursuing MORGAN. Gen. BOYLE replies: "Capture him, or drive him out of the State."

The dispatch from Cincinnati last night, stating that our cavalry had overtaken MORGAN'S band, from Mount Sterling, is without foundation.

MORGAN PURSUED INTO TENNESSEE.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Wednesday, July 23.

The train arrived on time. The venerable Bishop J. SOULE, of the Methodist Church, was among the passengers. He was semi-paralyzed on the journey hither.

Gen. BUELL'S forces have arrived at Stevenson, pursuing Monday [illegible] forces had crossed Cumberland Gap [illegible] into Tennessee.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Lee Exalted Above All Other Men.

What the Rebels Have Done and What they Will Do.

HUMANE PROPOSITIONS IN REGARD TO GEN. BUTLER.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GEN. LEE'S STRATEGY.

All the Richmond papers find themselves unable to do full justice to Gen. LEE. The *Enquirer* has an elaborate comparison between the battles of Chickahominy and Austerlitz, showing that Gen. LEE was successful in a manœuvre in which the Russian and Austrian Emperors failed. It says:

"The bold and dashing assault of Sumner and Hill after sunset, and the capture of the Heights at Jackson, blocking, as were, the allied army, would have won the day. What might have been the terror of the late contest, had McCLELLAN made a corresponding combined assault upon Magruder and Huger upon this side of the Chickahominy, cannot now be said. But in riding from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, we could see that Magruder's position on the Nine-mile Road might prove a second Heights of Pratzen, which, occupied by McCLELLAN, while our left wing was too far for succor, might turn the tide of the battle of Chickahominy as did the topmost summit of Mount the battle of Austerlitz."

Gen. LEE had provided against any such disaster, for, amidst all the calamity and detraction that has upon him for blundering and intermeddling, he has strengthened his line on this side the Chickahominy, that if could have been forced back by the weight of the armies and Heaven against McCLELLAN'S army.

But that McCLELLAN made no counter effort against the plan of Gen. LEE, evidences his incapacity as a Commander, exhibits his want of resources to extricate himself from a dilemma, and shows to the world the superiority of LEE over McCLELLAN. Our readers know it, and the Federal army feels it. Never again will that army approach a position defended by LEE without a feeling of distrust in the abilities of their General. The memory of McCLELLAN'S evolutions and Quixotic MILO will stand over them, whenever they hear the name of LEE, just as a distinction to "Chase those Beasts" is always suggested by the name of JACKSON.

NEVER has military genius shone forth with greater lustre than in this late triumph—a position taken with the greatest care and circumspection, strengthened by the most extensive and formidable intrenchments—defended by a well-appointed and powerful army—turned, assaulted and carried, causing the abandonment, the destruction of vast amounts of military stores, the loss of sixty-five pieces of artillery, the abandonment of dead and wounded, the retreat of thirty miles, and harassed and pursued by a victorious army. Such are the results of Gen. LEE'S plan of battle.

The enemy seem to derive great consolation from the cheering fact that their defeat is not as bad as it might have been; that their retreat was orderly, and to prevent which, we would have him understand, *that reason is not to be found in the disposition of the men, but in the failure to execute subsequent orders by subordinate Generals after the retreat began.* Gen. LEE designed "to bag" the greater part of McCLELLAN'S army, and would have succeeded had his orders been obeyed, and the dispositions of his division been made as he directed. But though part have escaped, we doubt if more escaped from the Chickahominy than did from Austerlitz, and we know that Gen. LEE'S evidences of victory were as numerous and convincing as were those of NAPOLEON."

The *Dispatch* discourses in the same strain. It says:

"The plan Gen. LEE devised was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that Jackson, after crushing FRANCIS and SIMMONS, would march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own friends. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of these was by sending heavy reinforcements to the Valley. When these had reached their destination, and everybody was expecting to hear the sound of JACKSON'S cannon and the shouts of his men, the public was astounded by the magnificent reconnoissance of the Seventh. It proved that reconnoissance has learned all that is required further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of interest, the news arrived that JACKSON had sent to Lynchburgh for all the cars, that he was at Staunton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court-house, that he was at Hanover Court-house, with all his army.

The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be assailed in front and rear by JACKSON'S army at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by LEE with the main bulk of the army. The plan was worthy of the great General. General of great genius it was, and it was in the very agony of projection, and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of its wisely-conceived and well-digested author. Its success places its author among the highest military names—on the same roll with the Hannibals, the Cæsars, the Fredericks and the Napoleons of history.

The perfect success which attended the efforts of LEE to keep the march of JACKSON from the knowledge of the enemy, is among the marvels of these marvelous operations. The writer of this was aware that JACKSON was on the march Richmond-ward as late as Sunday forenoon, when he learned that he was already at Gordonsville with a portion of his forces. It is scarcely possible that fewer than one thousand persons knew the enemy lying at the same time. And yet not a soul was found to betray the secret to the enemy, and he was taken at last completely by surprise! Was there ever such a parallel of caution at this circumstance reveals? Where in the Union party that were to show themselves in force on the enemy made his appearance in force?"

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes:

"Gen. LEE was on the field at the battle of the Seven Pines; whereupon treated and chivalrous JOHNSTON was there struck down he assumed command, and in less than one month, by uniting personal courage and a series of strategetical movements—unsurpassed in their scope a wide extent of territory and the management of at least two armies—he arranged for the great battle week commencing Thursday, June 26. By the end of that week our front was in three days' marches, defended only by cavalry pickets, and we stood exposed to the enemy's attack, and that without the assistance of a single heavy gun. Soon our whole front was put into a condition to withstand, with a smaller force, to defend it against any direct assault, so that the large body of the army could be safely spared to assist in the splendid flank movement, by which the enemy's strongest fortifications and heaviest guns were rendered perfectly useless—labor and material thrown away."

REBEL EXPLOITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

When, before, did any army ever storm twenty miles of redoubts and entrenchments, all constructed with the utmost skill, and defended with the most obstinate pertinacity?

Our brave troops went on from position to position, and from earthwork to earthwork, without halting or looking to the right or left. They knew nothing, it is true, but they accomplished far more than if they had looked for the immediate results of their victorious onward march. They established for themselves a name which will be of everlasting service to their country. The prestige of their invincibility is theirs, and will remain theirs in all future time. The moral is to the physical, says NAPOLEON, in the proportion of three to one. Their enemies, in future, will be half beaten before firing a shot. The very terror of their name will do as much for them as their valor and bayonets. Even if they had not succeeded in routing the enemy at all points, they would have gained much by the incomparable bravery with which they fought.

But they did rout the enemy at all points. This is a fact which all the lying bulletins and all the newspaper correspondence in the world cannot succeed in suppressing. The world can see that the enemy had a line extending from a long distance above the Meadow Bridges in Hanover, to the Long Bridge in Henrico. The world can see that all the formidable positions along the immense line have been abandoned. The world can see that the whole route is strewed with the *débris* of a broken and routed army. The world can see that the York River Railroad is in our possession, and that the formidable positions on this side of the Chickahominy, which was to be the base of McCLELLAN'S advance upon the city, is in our hands.

The world can see the evidences of unparalleled disaster in the rate of wagons, destruction of commissary stores, the relinquishment of tents, the abandonment of incredible the capture of 10,000 prisoners, the dispersion and disorganization of whole divisions, the piles of dead ab

The Richmond Dispatch

Tuesday Morning, July 24, 1864

BRITISH EXPLOITS.

The Richmond Whig

The Liverpool Courier describes a recent visit of the Confederate steamer Georgia to Bombay, where she was received with the most flattering attentions by the officers of the British navy on board the Duke of Wellington, the flagship of the Admiral on the station, and by the citizens generally. The Georgia was visited by thousands of persons, and the Courier says that the Governor of Bombay, Sir Bartle Frere, went off to the ship in person to welcome her officers. The Governor's barge was followed by a number of boats filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were anxious to see the Confederate steamer, and all hands on board were treated with the most marked politeness and attention. The Georgia left Bombay on the 7th inst., and was to touch at Point de Galle, Ceylon, and Penang, and then proceed to Singapore, where she was to take in coal, and then go to Hong Kong, where she was to remain for repairs. The Courier says that the Georgia is a very fine vessel, and that her officers and crew are in the best of health and spirits. The Captain, Bulloch, is a native of Georgia, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Stephen R. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy. The Courier says that the Georgia has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and is now in a condition to do good service. She has on board 400 tons of coal, and will be able to steam about 10,000 miles without recoaling. Her officers and crew are very anxious to learn on board what has become of the Alabama, and when they will be able to meet her.

ARRIVED ATHOUGHTS

It is the Richmond papers only that are responsible for the following singular comments on the Northern Elections, which we clip from the Whig:

The Northern elections are over, and McClellan has been defeated. Gentlemen of unbounded veracity assure us that the Democratic party has been beaten by the British blood-red cross of St. George. The Northern people, who have been so long accustomed to unbounded success, are very much astonished at the result. They cannot understand how it is that the Democratic party, which has been so long victorious, should have been defeated by the British blood-red cross. The

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COLOR-BEARER HEARD AND PRIVATE BURIED.—The Knights of Pythias of Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in a body, paid the last sad rites to the remains of Private Frederick Wm. Lange, of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, who died on Monday night, after a long illness. Private Lange was color-bearer of the regiment during the Spanish war, and was honorably discharged. He was a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 513, K. P., 1043 Fulton-st., and was also a member of the Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment. The funeral took place from the late residence of the deceased, 1043 Fulton-st., and was largely attended by members of the Knights of Pythias and the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association. The pall-bearers were Sergeant Major Frank Hall, Color-Sergeant Frank Hall, Color-Sergeant Frank Hall, Color-Sergeant

The New-York Times Saturday Morning, July 19, 1862.

NEWS OF THIS DAY.

THE RESIGNATION

Gen. McCLELLAN has tendered the resignation of his commission in the army, and it has been accepted by the President. The order to that effect was issued yesterday, and will be found in another column. Gen. McCLELLAN has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report at Washington for orders. Gen. BURNSIDE has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and has left Newport, R. I., to assume the command. Gen. HALLECK has been appointed General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and has assumed the duties of the office. The following is the order of the President:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1862.

Major-General GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, commanding the Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: By direction of the President of the United States, you are relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, to take effect immediately on the receipt of this order, and will report in person to this city for orders.

Major-General BURNSIDE will proceed to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adj.-Gen.

The Hillhouse Gunboat Bureau.

Advices from the United States to Monday evening were placed on board the steamship Persia at Cape Race, at 9 o'clock this afternoon.

Private telegrams sent through Mr. Geo. Bennett's commercial agency, No. 148 Broadway, New-York, were also placed on board the steamer.

The Battle on the Peninsula Continued.

Reinforcements, Wednesday, July 16.

The battle on the Peninsula was renewed yesterday morning, and has been raging with great fierceness during the day. Reinforcements are pushing forward to the scene of action, and the fighting will probably be continued to-day with great severity. The following dispatches have been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 16, 1862.

To Major-General HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

The enemy attacked our position at Malvern Hill yesterday afternoon, and were repulsed with great slaughter. Our troops fought splendidly. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 1,500. The enemy's loss must be very heavy. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to renew the fight. We have captured about 2,000 prisoners, including a number of officers. Our wounded will be sent to Harrison's Landing as rapidly as possible. Reinforcements are coming forward rapidly, and I hope to be able to resume the offensive to-morrow.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

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Wednesday on the above course, between the gray mare Lady Suffolk, 4h 6 pounds wagon, and the bay gelding Red Jacket, 4h 10 pounds wagon, mile heats, best three in five, for $2,000. Lady Suffolk was driven by Hiram Woodruff, and Red Jacket by C. Fisher, the latter being the favorite at 100 to 85, previous to the day of the race, notwithstanding the difference in weight; but after the horses had been driven over the track two or three times, the quick and lively motion of Lady Suffolk caused the betting to turn so much in her favor as to be nearly even before starting, it being understood to some extent by her owner offering to back her at 200 to 200.

It will be remembered that Red Jacket had been defeated by the judges in a hard struggle for an hour and a half in attempts to score at the match with Gen. Butler last month; and this time her driver determined to start even if Hiram led him a couple of lengths, rather than have his horse fretted and worn down by false starts, and so intimated to the judges.

First Heat.—Suffolk led at the start, but broke at the quarter; when Red Jacket took and kept the lead, being closely pressed by the gray mare, but never headed. On the home stretch the mare broke three times, and the horse came in an easy winner by two lengths.

Second Heat.—The Lady was three lengths in advance at the start, when Fisher needed to the judges to give the word; and, as in the previous heat, the first broke of the turn, and Red Jacket passed the quarter pole a clear length ahead, which was gradually increased by the gray, who lapped him in going round the last turn and down the home stretch, in the same style, until she was fairly neck and neck at the old half-mile pole, where she broke up again, and Red Jacket came past the judges' stand an easy winner by two lengths.

Third Heat.—To Hiram put the gray over the score, the starting judge gave the word "Go," although Fisher was fully six lengths from the stand. On passing the mark, and after her west Red Jacket was in chase in a long chase, and both made a fine square trot without a break, Hiram passing the judges' stand in 2 min. 34 sec., being two seconds quicker than Lady Suffolk had ever trotted before.

Fourth Heat.—This was a splendid contest, the mare leading by half a length at the start, increasing to a length at the quarter pole, and at the quarter-pole beyond recovered herself, and after a splendid brush with Red Jacket passed him again at the three-quarter pole, continuing in that position round the turn and down the home stretch, and nearly lapped Red Jacket when she broke up again, and Red Jacket came past the judges' stand an easy winner by several lengths.

Fifth Heat.—All sorts of attempts at fretting the horse from breaking were put in use, and succeeded in a part of it; Hiram was in no hurry to get the heat, but the climax was reached when, as the horses were at the score, with Red Jacket trotting quietly, and only half a length in advance, Hiram suddenly threw the ribbons in the lap of the driver, and coolly sat down in his sulky, giving place to Red John Jackson, and her owner walked over the course. The mile pole Hiram left by fully eight lengths, with Fisher and Mare ahead and side; from there to the three-quarter pole Hiram left Fisher and Jackson, with the mare ahead of Fisher. On entering the distance stand, Hiram went up again, and Jersey won the heat, amidst the greatest cheering from the company.

Sixth Heat.—Hiram led past the quarter pole with Jersey hanging on his quarter, and got off his feet for a moment, and again at the old Judges' Stand, losing some five lengths. Hiram, however, made a gallant brush in going round the turn, and had reduced the gap to a length on swinging into the home stretch; but Jersey was well in hand, being driven with excellent judgment by Dan Mace, and had enough speed left for Hiram to go to—not all Hiram's efforts with Red John Jackson, who again got off his feet at the distance stand, and Jersey won the money. Among those present were many well-known officials and members of our City Government.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I.—Trotting on Wednesday, July 23, 1862, at 3 o'clock—match for $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. Woodruff, names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, ... 2 2 1 1 1

D. Pike, names b. g. *Rattlesnake*, to 170 pounds wagon, ... 1 1 2 2 2

Time—2:30, 2:27, 2:24, 2:30, 2:40½.

Trotting Match on Fashion Course for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

A rather exciting and interesting sporting affair took place yesterday on the above course, which brought together quite a gathering of prominent members of an up-town church, who were desirous of adding their pious mite to a fund for liquidating a debt which hung over their consecrated house of prayer. The medium for this desirable object was furnished by three religious, moral, philanthropic and enthusiastic Irish gentlemen—members of the church—well-known to the community, who furnished their pet road horses for a grand contest on the Fashion Pleasure-ground Association's Course.

On arriving at the track we found a very active and efficient Ticket Committee at the gate, ready to receive the dollar (paper) entrance fee, and the usual dashboards were particularly looked after and compelled to look over or were turned back, to their manifest disgust. So stringent was the cash rule applied that even the endorsement of the amiable "Jim Crow" that it was all right, had no effect on the gentlemen of the ticket-box, who seemed determined that no one who did not come "down with the dust," (cash) should see a hair of the tail of any of the equine animals to be exhibited for the cause. Upon reaching the stand, it being early, a small congregation of jovial-looking men of all ages were found discussing the state of the weather, probable attendance, &c., and the merits of their horses, and pestering each other by offers of small bets, from which it might be inferred that the ladies of the church were to be favorites. By degrees other members of the congregation began to flock together, with a mixture of the well-known sports of the turf and betting ring, who nodded to Jimmy Jourdan, the established parish auctioneer, who was early on the track, squared cash-box in hand, and all alive to initiate the religious community into a new thing or two as to the most profitable mode of investing their surplus funds. One of the sports said to Jimmy, "Hain't you a-going to sell some pools?" This attracted the attention of some of the workers in the good cause, and after a few sporting remarks Jimmy began: Now gentlemen, what'll you give for the choice of the three horses in a pool of fifty dollars;" a number of bids ended in Red John Jackson being knocked down as first choice; Jersey being second, and Lady Morgan third choice, the favorite figure. Quite a large number of pools were sold by Mr. Jourdan at variable bids and totals; as each case the person bidding on either of the horses, receiving a receipt, and the whole money being placed together, whichever horse won entitled the holder of the ticket on which his name was bought, to take the whole of the money in the pool, less Mr. Jourdan's commission of 2½ per cent. Many were the remarks of astonishment at these proceedings by various of the brotherhood.

An explanation was satisfactorily given, that it was the intention of the church to let the Fashion Track to accommodate those who had, or those who hadn't much money to risk in betting. But some of the lower in feeling matters were still more astonished to find, after a heat had been run, that Lady Morgan was sold for 50 cents; Jersey, for $5, and Red John Jackson, for $25. A great many pools were sold, and each was the excitement and brisk demand for investments in the charitable trot, that Jimmy had to mount a chair near the track to take advantage of the gorgeous who were eager to nibble, while the horses were being trotted over the course by Hiram Woodruff—who drove Red John Jackson, instead of Mr. Woodruff—and D. Pfiffe and Dan Mace, the latter driver.

Just prior to the start, there might have been between five and six hundred people on the course, but it is said that over a thousand tickets were sold around town. Our notice of the heats must be brief, as such a scene of excitement has seldom been seen of late, and it was with extreme difficulty that the track could be kept half clear.

First Heat.—After several attempts to secure in the most approved jockey style by the drivers, the horses got the word from Mr. Matthew Ganey, one of the judges, and starting to the three-quarter pole, when the former took the lead, giving place to Red John Jackson, and her position changed again at the mile pole, Hiram next by fully eight lengths with Fisher and Mare side and side; from there to the three-quarter pole, Hiram left Fisher and Jackson, with the mare ahead of Fisher. On entering the distance stand, Hiram took the turn, and by a smart brush up the home stretch and nearly lapped Red John Jackson at the old one-half mile pole, when up he went again leaving Hiram to recover over the score an easy winner, with Jersey coming fifteen over the score before being brought down by a trot and Lady Morgan saving her distance. The odds were well sustained, and more pools sold under the excitement. After some attempts, the horses were called for the

Second Heat.—Hiram led the turn, where he broke up in company with Fisher's mare, and Mare took the lead, and only half a length in advance, Hiram threw Fisher back by unwilling to take the word on each false start, and the judges called back the horses. Those feats in trotting finally moved its objects. Fisher, on again taking the lead, the word was at length given, with Rattlesnake leading slightly; he better up at the turn, and never recovered his position, as Lady Suffolk won the heat and race, and the $2,000 for her owners.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Pleasure Ground Association.—Tuesday, July 22

MARBLE WORKS.

THE NEW YORK MARBLE WORKS,
Nos. 100 and 102 EAST 13th-st.,
Between Third-ave. and Fourth-ave.,
Are now prepared to execute orders for
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES,
MANTELS, TABLES, &c.,
In the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Marble for the trade.
JOHN H. SHEA & CO.

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WRITING MACHINES.

THE REMINGTON STANDARD WRITING MACHINE,
Embodying the latest improvements, is the most perfect and durable machine in use. Illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
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STATIONERY.

THE AMERICAN UNION INK
Is the best writing fluid in use. It will not corrode the pen, and never thickens in the inkstand. Sold by all dealers.
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A FASHIONABLE WORKSPACE.

A FASHIONABLE WORKSPACE.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. T. STEWART,
BROADWAY, 4th-av., 9th and 10th-sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. T. STEWART,
BROADWAY, 4th-av., 9th and 10th-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN 500 & 1,000 TREASURY NOTES OF the Bank of the State of New-York; will be rewarded on leaving them at the Bank of the State of New-York, or at the office of the Adams Express Co., 61 Wall-st.

LOST—GOLD KEY-CHAIN AND PEN—FRIDAY afternoon, between Broadway, Wall-st. and Fulton-st. Ferry. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at 120 Broadway, Room No. 2.

LOST—STRAYED IN BROADWAY, NEAR ELEVENTH-st., a BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "Jack." Any one returning him to WILLIAM & WADE, No. 81 Wall-st., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, ENGRAVED WITH A monogram, on Saturday, between Fifth-ave. and Broadway, Fifty-ninth-st. and Sixty-fifth-st. Any one returning the same to No. 1 Fifth-ave. will be

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
GENERAL OFFICE, ALBANY, July 14, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of July inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share has been declared, payable on the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HENRY POTTER, Secretary.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA AND WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
MORRISANIA, July 14, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share has been declared, payable on the 1st day of August next, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. KINGSLAND, Secretary.

THE LIBERTY WAREHOUSE CO., }
CHICAGO, July 12, 1862. }

A DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

H. M. FULLERTON, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

CYRUS W. FIELD, President.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

JOHN NOBLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. KNITE, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE HARLEM BRIDGE, MORRISANIA AND WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. KINGSLAND, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable on demand.

By order of the Board.

JOHN NOBLE

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, "THE BRIDAL DAY," just commenced in this week's LEDGER.